

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Insurgents Ask Recognition from the United States as Belligerents.

The Relations Between the Mother Country and the Colony--Outrages on the Island.

St. MARK'S, Fla., March 11.--Colonel Stockton, of Pennsylvania, arrived from the Cuban rebel camp bearing the enclosed message from the chief of the rebels to President Grant. After some delay and difficulty I procured the enclosed copy, which rapid copying may have made slightly incorrect. The Colonel gives the most encouraging accounts of the prospects and future of the rebels, but his report will probably reach you before this by telegraph.

To His Excellency THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES--SIR:--The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta, and through their General-in-Chief, Senor Cespedes, desire to submit to your Excellency the following among other reasons, and to request that you, as President of the United States, should accord to them belligerent rights and a recognition of their independence.

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba go up prayers for the success of the armies of the republic, and from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these patient people are kept under a tyrannical and detestable and the unanimity of the masses of the people for the republic is ominous.

Because the republic has armies numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field and doing duty, these armies are organized and governed on the principles of civilized warfare. The prisoners whom they take--and so far they have taken three times as many as their enemies have from them--are treated in every respect as the prisoners of war are used and treated by the most civilized nations of the earth. In the hope of recognition by the United States, they have never yet in a single instance retaliated against the heart of the Spanish authorities in the most atrocious manner.

Because the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered the soldiers of the army of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have recently issued an official order requiring military forces hereafter instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is done, the order cheerfully tells us, to save trouble and vexation to the Spanish civil and military authorities in an outrage the civilized nations of the earth ought not to allow.

Because the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their nature, Cuba earnestly appeals for the unquestionable right of recognition.

Because the arms and authority of the republic of Cuba now extend over two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, embracing the hearts of the population in every part of the island.

Because she has a navy in course of construction which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that heretofore maintained by the Spanish authorities in the waters.

Because these facts plainly show the world that this is not a movement of a few discontents, but a grand and sublime uprising of a people thirsting for liberty and detestation with the effort to secure to themselves and their posterity those unquestionable rights--liberty of conscience and freedom of the individual.

Finally, because she is following but in the footsteps of Spain herself in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers and in their stead place rulers of her own choice, the people of Cuba having a tenfold more abundant and potent right than Spain had, because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and with swarms of officials to all the various offices created only for her maintenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil.

Allow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the Rebellion in the United States and the present rebellion in Cuba is simply that in the former a small minority rebelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing, while in the case of Cuba we are rebelling against laws which we have no voice in making, and which we have no power to repeal.

Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered promulgated by SENOR GENERAL CESPEDES, Commander-in-Chief Republican forces of Cuba. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MARCH 11, 1869.

Another Version of the Relief of Puerto Principe--Spanish Losses. HAVANA, March 10.--After the publication in the Globe of last night, giving the official account of the "forfeiture" of Brigadier Lecea from Guanabo to Puerto Principe, many other versions thereof have been variously reported, all more or less unfavorable to the Spaniards, more or less apparent to the eye.

Another report, from Spanish sources, states that the Government troops, the companies of one hundred and eighty men, including the artillery, which were sent to the relief of Puerto Principe, were not far from 700. We are told that it was stated that as no shipmasters had the terms offered

to their revolutionary suitable, the Government intends to send them in the Spanish war steamer which was ordered to the ship James Foster, Jr., commenced on Friday last, was concluded yesterday at the Seaman's Retreat at Edgewater, Conn. Island.

I. H. Bryan testified--I shipped as third mate; but, required to treat the sailors cruelly, I was, on refusing to do it, sent to the fore-castle, and a man named Murphy selected to supply my place; on the day of his installation Murphy began to use the belaying pin quite freely, and I was, in consequence, severely and the deceased; I have seen him beat a man steadily for almost half an hour on the head and in the chest, and I have seen him strike and kill during the passage over, all become insane; we had an allowance of five biscuits a day, and when we were asked for more we were horribly abused, and told that we had more than enough; we were not refused more because there was a scarcity of biscuits, but because we had more than enough.

"Francisco Serrano, Madrid, February 22, 1869." Serrano (Duke de la Torre) made a brief address in the course of which he said:--"The object of the mission which I have undertaken is to give my thanks to each and all of my companions, not for the patriotism they have displayed, for all have been as good patriots as the best, but for the amity, the deference, and the cordiality which they have shown me, abating with my great responsibilities. All through my future life I ask them to look upon me as a brother, for the word 'friend' is too poor to express my feelings towards them."

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"Joshua Hill, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1869." The Georgia Senator Publishes a Card. To the Editor of N. Y. Tribune--Sir:--In your paper of Saturday last, in referring to the action of the Georgia Legislature on the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, you make what I consider an ungenerous allusion to myself. You describe me as 'hanging by a brittle thread' to the seat of honor in Washington, etc. If you mean by this expression that I vex the Senate as a body with my presence, or as an individual by my calls on the Senate, I have no objection to your admission as a Senator, it is an unwarrantable aspersion. I have not spent an hour in the Senate since the adjournment of the session in December, and but little time before that. I did, about the 1st of December, call on Senators Sherman to request him to present my credentials to the Senate, and although invited by several Senators to visit them, and fully appreciating the civility, I have thought it more prudent to abstain from such visits. They will not charge me with obsequiousness. I think I understand what is due to my own self-respect, and I will not stoop to such a course as to instruct me in manners when Senators should complain of my impertinence."

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Federal Offices in St Louis--Politicians Dissatisfied with the Appointments--A Stumbling Block in the Way of Female Suffrage.

Financial and Commercial FROM ST. LOUIS.

McCooie and Allen--Clergymen Denouncing the Woman-Suffrage Movement--Death of President Grant's Old Partner--The Government Offices. St. Louis, March 16.--McCooie and Allen had a meeting last evening for the purpose of making an arrangement for the bill. McCooie refused to fight on the basis of Allen's challenge, unless all the excursion money went to the winner. Billy Carroll wouldn't accede to this, and after several other propositions the affair fizzled. Joseph and James Kelly have brought suit against the Charleston and Randolph Railroad to recover \$100,000 for a breach of contract. The suit involves a dispute of sixteen miles of work.

Rev. Dr. Berkeley, a leading Episcopalian minister, has denounced the woman-suffrage movement from the pulpit, and other ministers are preparing to take the same ground. The weather is intensely cold here again, and the skating rinks are in full blast.

General Marcy left yesterday for Washington. J. K. Boggs, Grant's former partner in the real estate business here, and who was to have been appointed Surveyor of the Port, died on Friday.

The St. Louis nominations by Grant will give great offense to the radicals here, especially to the friends of Schurz. The Westliche Post and Missouri Democrat consider the nomination of Lindsey as Pension Agent, at the request of Mr. Drake, a direct thrust at them. Efforts are being made to heal the breach by having Mr. Maguire, the State Collector, and whom the fight for the

Surveyor of the Port, the position left open by the death of Boggs.

FROM CHICAGO. Sentence of Murderers--The Trotting Season--A New Political Party Organizing. Chicago, March 16.--In the Superior Court, yesterday, Charles Stewart, convicted of the murder of George Herbert, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In the case of Charles Senter, convicted of manslaughter for killing William Reese, the motion for a new trial was overruled and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

The managers of Dexter Driving Park have completed their arrangements for the spring meeting, which will commence on June 8. The meeting will last four days. The total amount of purses offered is \$5000; one purse is of \$150, and is for gentlemen velocipedists.

Meetings are being held here of the supporters of the movement to organize a political party on the temperance platform. At one of these last night, strong resolutions in favor of prohibition were adopted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Murderers Sentenced. San Francisco, March 15.--Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell of the United States Navy, in October last, were today each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Indian Outrages are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man, while ploughing his field, was shot and killed, his house plundered and fired, his family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence reports that Indian depredations and murders are numerous, and the people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the Indians residing on the Government reservations.

The New Hampshire Election. Concord, N. H., March 16.--Fall returns from all but three small towns give the following as the result of the late election:-- Seams (Republican) 35,700 Bedell (Democrat) 31,998 Republican majority 3,702

Arrival of Secretary Fish at the Capital. WASHINGTON, March 16.--Secretary of State Fish arrived here this morning. There is no new "bulletin" at the Executive Mansion, as many newspapers have stated.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 16.--A. M.--Consols for money 92 1/2, and 93 for account. United States 5 3/8, 5 1/2. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24 1/2. Illinois Central, 9 1/2; Great Western Railroad, 3 1/2.

PARIS, March 16.--A. M.--Bourse quiet, Renten, 70 1/2. LIVERPOOL, March 16.--A. M.--Cotton quiet; inland middlings, 12 1/2; Orleans middlings, 12 1/2; 12 1/2; 12 1/2. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales; shipments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpool from the date of the last report up to the 11th instant were (according to the Router's telegram) 25,500 bales.

LONDON, March 16.--A. M.--Sugar quiet, both on the spot and at afloat; on the spot, 39s, 3d. LIVERPOOL, March 16.--A. M.--United States bonds and stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.--P. M.--Cotton quiet. York, 66d, Tallow, 46s. Cotton market opened unchanged.

Whisky is very dull, and sales at 60/60.

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Meetings are being held here of the supporters of the movement to organize a political party on the temperance platform. At one of these last night, strong resolutions in favor of prohibition were adopted.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Murderers Sentenced. San Francisco, March 15.--Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell of the United States Navy, in October last, were today each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Indian Outrages are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man, while ploughing his field, was shot and killed, his house plundered and fired, his family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence reports that Indian depredations and murders are numerous, and the people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the Indians residing on the Government reservations.

The New Hampshire Election. Concord, N. H., March 16.--Fall returns from all but three small towns give the following as the result of the late election:-- Seams (Republican) 35,700 Bedell (Democrat) 31,998 Republican majority 3,702

Arrival of Secretary Fish at the Capital. WASHINGTON, March 16.--Secretary of State Fish arrived here this morning. There is no new "bulletin" at the Executive Mansion, as many newspapers have stated.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 16.--A. M.--Consols for money 92 1/2, and 93 for account. United States 5 3/8, 5 1/2. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24 1/2. Illinois Central, 9 1/2; Great Western Railroad, 3 1/2.

PARIS, March 16.--A. M.--Bourse quiet, Renten, 70 1/2. LIVERPOOL, March 16.--A. M.--Cotton quiet; inland middlings, 12 1/2; Orleans middlings, 12 1/2; 12 1/2; 12 1/2. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales; shipments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpool from the date of the last report up to the 11th instant were (according to the Router's telegram) 25,500 bales.

LONDON, March 16.--A. M.--Sugar quiet, both on the spot and at afloat; on the spot, 39s, 3d. LIVERPOOL, March 16.--A. M.--United States bonds and stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.--P. M.--Cotton quiet. York, 66d, Tallow, 46s. Cotton market opened unchanged.

Whisky is very dull, and sales at 60/60.

From Central and South America.

New York, March 16.--The steamship Henry Chaney brings Panama dates to the 8th, and \$354,292 in treasure.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Magellan on January 26 and sank. All on board were saved except two sailors and a child.

By the junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, Mosquera's chances of election in Colombia are better than ever. Heavy earthquakes shocks continue along the Peruvian coast, and in the interior. The yellow fever prevails in Para and is very severe at Arica.

It appears that the passengers and crew of the Santiago were saved by the American schooner Sarah H. Merrill. The schooner had been beating about the Straits twenty-eight days, harassed by hostile Indians, and was short of provisions; still her captain immediately went to the relief of the sufferers.

The Merrill put the rescued on the English man-of-war Nassau, and then went to Valparaiso, reaching there on February 9.

Earthquake shocks occur very frequently in Chili. President Melgarejo's murder was recently attempted, and he has made it a pretext for suspending the constitution of Bolivia and declaring himself Dictator.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. Senate. HARRISBURG, March 16.--The following bills on the private calendar were passed to-day:-- The S. 30 bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the S. 31 bill; the House bill increasing the compensation of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Bucks county; the S. 32 bill; the S. 33 bill; the S. 34 bill; the S. 35 bill; the S. 36 bill; the S. 37 bill; the S. 38 bill; the S. 39 bill; the S. 40 bill; the S. 41 bill; the S. 42 bill; the S. 43 bill; the S. 44 bill; the S. 45 bill; the S. 46 bill; the S. 47 bill; the S. 48 bill; the S. 49 bill; the S. 50 bill; the S. 51 bill; the S. 52 bill; the S. 53 bill; the S. 54 bill; the S. 55 bill; the S. 56 bill; the S. 57 bill; the S. 58 bill; the S. 59 bill; the S. 60 bill; the S.